

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XVII

THE SEVEN DAYS' BATTLE. McClellan's Masterly Move to the James Would Have Ecen a Grand Achieve ment Had It Not Taken the Form of Retreat-Lee Confused as to McCleilan's Plans-Heavy Fighting With A! Attneks Repulsed.

McClellan's Unfortunate Disputch.

In the face of the fact that he had all day allowed some 70,000 of hi men to be held in check by 25,000

he roads, radiating from Richmond munication with our fleet, and his positike the sticks of a fan, gave them opportunity to strike the army in flank then remained was to bring the rest of the remained was to bring the rest of

the result. I feel too earnestly tonight—I have seen too many dead and wounded comrades to feel otherwises than that the Government has not sustained this army. If you do not do so now the game is lost. If I save this army now, I tell you plainly that I owe no thanks to you or to any other persons in Washington. You have done your best to sacrifice this army."

The long-suffering President replied

The long-suffering President replied to more out to sustended to the wine frame, and sent forward the James River.

The sacrifice this army. The long-suffering President replied to the sacrifice this army."

The long-suffering President replied to the long-suffering President replied to the sacrifice this army. The long-suffering President replied to the The long-suffering President replied leading out from Richmond. The railthought you were ungenerous in assum-stroyed bridge, and the ammunition



Davis, Lee and Stonewall Jackson Mys-tified.

And McCall's Division in the night of June 28, to gain the rear of Keyes. Sumner

When on the morning of June 28 and Heintzelman next stretched east-Jefferson Davis and Gens. Lee and ward from Keyes's old intrenchments Jackson looked over the dearly-won to cover Savage's Station, and Smith's battlefield of the day before, they realized they had gained very little to compensate them for all the blood so lavshly expended. They had expected to and hold in force all the roads leading little while Hazzard and Mott's batteries eatch McClellan in a trap. They were thru the swamp. entirely at a loss as to McClellan's rear of a badly beaten army. Substan-by the Alexander Bridge and come in san's artillery had to acknowledge de-tially all the stores at White House on the flank. The Alexander Bridge, feat. The fight lasted the whole day rear of a baddy beaten army. Substander Bridge and come in that the stores at White House had been removed, and their captures from Porter's force were confined to the 23 field pieces which he had lost. All his heavy guns, wagons, ambalances, all his heavy guns, wagons, ambalances, and they have again, which kept Jackson boping from time to time the 23 field pieces which he had lost. All his heavy guns, wagons, ambalances, and they have guns, wagons, ambalances, and the would rush forward his own infantiery had crushed the infant on the control of the state of the chickshoming. For awhile Lee supposed that McCiellan had drawn back to the railron and other stores had been removed across the Chickshoming to have it wilden and the Williamsburg road to recreat to Yorktown, and he set his columns in motion down the left bank of the Chickshoming. Stuart went on a work of the stall had been the state of the work of the stall had been the state of the state of the chickshoming. Stuart went on the chickshoming state of the st the left bank of the Chickahaminy as far as Bottom's Bridge, finding, to his astonishment, nobody on that side of the river nor any movement in that direction, which was the first decisive information given Lee and Jackson of their mistake. This confusion of mind on the part of Lee gave McClellan neardays of valuable time to carry out his designs.

A Masterly Movement.

If McClellan had made his change of base to the James before the battle of Gaines's Mill, it would have passed into history as one of the ablest of military manuvers. It was well planned and admirably executed, doing more than almost any other act of McCleilan's to confirm the high estimate that had been made of his ability. Unfor-tunately for the reputation of the movement came the battle of Gaines's Mill, which gave to the change of base the aspect of a retreat under severe press-The country thru which McClellan had started his army was singular-ly unknown, and the Comte de Paris has well said that the journey was a voyage of discovery, as much as a mili-tary movement. As has been previously explained, the White Oak Swamp great morass about 10 miles long and five miles wide, extending from the railroad nearly to the James. Its character is such that cultivation is impossible, and the country on either side of it was sparsely cultivated and inhospita- at a most critical time. ble. Only here and there had little farms been cleared up on such parts as rose above the periodical submergence. All the roads leading out of Richmond ran around it. There were occasional trails and woods roads leading thru it, upon which short cuts could be made in the Summer when the bwamp had measurably dried up.

RUNNING AMMUNITION TRAINS INTO THE CHICKAHOMINY

RIVER.

is it passed along.

A Weighty Problem.

the army into it. The rear was seven and a half miles away at a crossing of the White Oak Creek, where dogged, McClellan had before him a problem brave, fighting old Sumner was standing of the highest magnitude in moving an grimly at bay to protect it. This made men to be held in check by 25,000 arms, with all the symmetrion of the highest magnitude in moving an all grimly at bay to protect it. This made a long line from him to Keyes at Haxall's to artillery, and long trains of ammution, with the striking inability to handle the troops in battle, McClellan had the training and unfortunate dispatches to the President and Secretary of War. He telegraphed to Stanton at 12:20, June 28:1 long message, in which after telling inability of the Peninsular campaign. graphed to Stanton at 12:20, June 23, a load been sent to the army at the belong message, in which, after telling of the fight, he said that if he had then 10.000 fresh men he could win a country, with its flank constantly presented toward the Confederate Capital and Lee's immense army. Magruder ind Huger, who had been in front of McClellan, failed to detect what he was doing and inform Lee of it during the Theorem Capital and cannot, hold me responsible for the result. I feel too earnestly to-finght—I have seen too many dead and Golding's Farm, and sent forward the beding pressed forward thru the narrow and devious roads of the swamp. McClellan had planned his march well in making the concentration where the four great roads entered the swamp and struck his flank. These were the Williamsburg road, running almost parallel to the railroad; the Charles City road, the whole of June 28. Lee had noticed the Darbytown road, still further to the southwest, and the New Market road, further over toward the James River.

road to White House was abandoned, five divisions, and ordered to move out "Save your army at all events. Will send reinforcements as fast as we can. Of course, they cannot reach you today, to-morrow or next day. I have not said you were ungenerous for saying you needed reinforcements; I of steam was started towards the defined of steam was started towards the design and the amountion of the other, so that attacks could be made simultaneously. The destruction of the bridges across the Chickahominy had delayed Jackson for a day, and thus prevented the swift co-operation which Lee had planned.

At daybreak, June 30, Franklin, with

and the passages so intricate that he operated to the consternation of Wise was unable to make his great superiority of force available. His first essay was to crush Ayres's batteries by the were virtually destroyed, with Hazzard

all the stores at White House on the flank. The Alexander Bridge, feat. The fight lasted the whole day, sen removed, and their captures which Jackson persisted in calling the with Jackson hoping from time to time

the Glendale Farm. He immediately set in motion some Island a repulsed enterpolation of the Glendale Farm. He immediately set in motion some Island of the Glendale Farm. He immediately set in motion some Island of the Glendale Farm. He immediately set in motion some Island of the Glendale Farm. He immediately set in motion some Island of the Chair of Children of Cot. Henry J. Hunt, an artillerist of high purpose of pursuing a repulsed enterpolation, who subsequently became the Chief of Artillery for the Army of the New Market road, and fell directly upon McCall's Division and fell directly upon McCall's Prigade by the way of the New Market road, and fell directly upon McCall's Prigade of a salient, which made a weak formation. He had placed Meedic's Prigade to the head placed Meedic's Prigade in the proposed of a salient, which made a weak formation. He had placed Meedic's Prigade in the had placed Meedic's Prigade in the propose of the same of the commanded by Simmons, in reserve. Distributed along his line were Randol's, Cooper's, Kern's. Dietrichs and Kennerheim's Enteries. McCall's troops had acquitted themselves and the enemy's reserves. Distributed along his line were Randol's, Cooper's, Kern's and Enteries and Henry the Army of the enemy's reserves. Distributed along his line were Randol's, Cooper's, Kern's and Kennerheim's Enteries. McCall's troops had acquitted themselves and monent of the commandation of the comm weight of two Confederate corps. The combat was stubborn to the point of desperation. Longstreet and Hill pressed their masses on with a resistless determination to capture the batteries which were creating such havoc in their solid ranks. A great effort was made against Randol's Pattery about 6 o'clock, when the 55th and 60th Vamassed in the form of a wedge, appared, killed and wounded. Its missoffered by a desperate impulse among the men themselves, rushed with fixed bayonets upon it. The supporters exhausted by the long fight, gave way, and experienced soldier. Gen.

Manded by Lieut. A. M. Randol, a brave manded in the capture at the had thinned the ranks of their registres and thinned the ranks of their registres and filled the woods with their wounded, sick and stragglers. Altho it was urgently necessary that McClellan should be attacked before he had time to cover himself with intrenchments, such was the exhaustion of the Confederates that a day had to be given to rest and reorganization before an attack could be ventured upon.

E. C. S., Trenton, N. J., asks: I see in The National Tribune of Oct. 10 you mention the equestrian statues of Gen. exhausted by the long fight, gave way but the 4th Pa. rallied, and returned an equally furious bayonet charge. For a few whirlwind seconds there was wild work done in that battery. Gen. Mc-



THE NARROW AND DEVIOUS ROADS OF THE SWAMP.

double to treble the force of Franklin. dore Rodgers promptly joined in the as he had with him at least four strong fight by throwing a few 100-pound divisions and from 18 to 20 batteries of shells over toward Wise, which cut light artillery. The woods were so thick down trees, tore up earth and generally struggling Union troops far to

In a the right. McCall's Division

ellent subordinates. Fortunately the brave and experienced soldier. Gen. eymour, with his worthy officers, escaped to lead the survivors of the divi-sion to our camp, where they were wel-

A Decided Union Victory.

comed by their sympathizing comrades.

movements of the army and its bering from left to right: 2d Iowa, 7th ns, the battle of Glendale, which Iowa, 25th Ind. and 14th Iowa. Th was remarkably fierce in all its aspects, assault was made not in the morning, was a victory. With forces at all points but about 4 o'clock p. m. The 2d Iowa was a victory. With forces at all points but about 4 o'clock p. m. The 2d Iowa inferior, the Union troops had beaten led the charge. The rebels were driver

on both sides. These forests were ex-ceedingly difficult to cross with artillery. McClellan posted his army in a vast and 168 Democrats. semicircle, with his extreme left pro-tected by the impassable mouth of was the date of the killing of Burke men, taking out of their hearts what little spirit for a fight remained. The sound of the heavy guns brought cheer sound of the heavy guns brought cheer around the hill until its refused right in Phoenix Park. Dublin, on May 6, rested on the banks of the river. At the 1882. extreme left was Sykes, next on his E. right was Morell, and then came Couch. plans, and remained so during the day at least. They believed they had been fighting the greater part of McCiellan was doing. He army, which they had crushed and ordered Longstreet and A. P. Hill to driven from the field, yet they found nothing they expected to find in the rear of a badly beaten army. Substanmade wholly unwarranted strictures visions of Smith and Slocum extending upon it. Gen. Fitz-John Porter said in an article in "Battles and Leaders," Keyes with Peck's Division, which faced Keyes with Peck's Division, which faced with reference to McCall's Division:

"This division had reached me at New left of the line under Sykes. McCall's Market Crossroads, at midnight of the Division was placed in the rear of Por-

Illinois Not In It.

Editor National Tribune: Comrade F. point?

M. Lynch, 7th Ill., Welden, Iowa, is off about the charge at Fort Donelson. Il-linois was not in it. The command that made that charge was Col. Lauman's In addition to the substantial success Brigade of Gen. Smith's Division, compa preventing any further molestation to posed of the following regiments, numthe swamp had measurably dried up. Some of these roads were old paths for getting out timber; some led to the miserable little farms, and many were miserable little farms, and many were most find the bridge across White Oak Swamp for paths thru the dense thickets for the swamp had measurably dried up. Sausual, been doing nothing. Gen. Slo-Greek had met Greek when the Alamferior, the Union troops had beaten from the breastwork which we held the horse faces. A southerly direction in which from the breastwork which we held during the night, and we received the ling the bridge across White Oak Swamp fing the bridge across White Oak Swamp

ambon, and why did the daily papers speak of it as an ambo? I noticed it in connection with the recent laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Cathedral.

The word is written both ways, ambo being the Latin and ambon the Greek form of the name. It is a raised desk or pulpit from which in early Christian churches parts of the service were read or sermons were preached. It was very common to place two in a church, from one of which the Gospel was read and from the other the epistle. The ambon presented to Washington Cathedral is of historic English stone, beautifully carved, with scenes representing the latin and the English stone, beautifully carved, with scenes representing the latin and the English stone, beautifully carved, with scenes representing the latin and ambon the Greek from the Greek from the first finally in a called the "Way English for the Church in England."

The word is written both ways, ambored the first from the first finally carter from the first finally carter from the first finally in the first finally carter from the first finally carter from the first first finally in the first firs fully carved, with scenes representing the history of the Church in England. Way

Martin Van Buren, born at Kinder-hook, N. Y., in 1782; but he was con-sidered very aristocratic in manners, in contrast with the rugged simplicity of President Harrison, and he was ridi-culed in Congress for his "royal" reand for the elegance of his dinners.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria? Francis Joseph L.

W. T. S., Oakland, Cal., asks: My

great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. How can I become a member of the Society of the Descendants of Revolutionary Soldiers? The Society of the Sons of the Amer-

Sherman. Can you tell me which i the right way for a horse's head to Sherman.

Your question is one that is often asked, and has been the subject of much case of the Sherman Statue in Washington, which faces north, and in tha of the Lee Statue in Richmond, which faces south. There seems to be no well-established rule in the matter, but the best opinion is that artistic considera-tions, especially the surroundings, should influence the direction in which



dral is of historic English stone, beautifully carved, with scenes representing the history of the Church in England.

D. C. B., Jackson, Neb., asks: Where is the Renszelaer Polytechnic Institute, where engineering is taught?

This famous school for engineering was organized in 1824 in consequence of a grant from Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer. It is in Troy. N. Y., and has nearly 500 students.

O. D. S., Boston, Mass., writes: As Winter is approaching I am reminded that my show windows last season were greatly obscured by the frosting of the panes. Is there not some method to prevent this that you can give me?

A mixture of five parts of glycerine, two parts of pure alcohol, and two parts of yellow amber oil is largely used in Europe for this purpose.

W. A. S., Lexington, Ky., asks: Who was the first President of the United States who was not born a British subject?

Martin Van Buren, born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1782; but he was considered assertion of the Way Ear Drums Co., 1027 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich.

Another Second Wife Protests.

Editor National Tribune: As the second wife of an old soldier I protest. The ceptions in "the Flue Elliptical Saloon" McCumber bill is a good one, but its creators do not take in the real situa-J. T., Croton, N. Y., asks: Can you give me some information about the serious siekness; thru a long, tedious Emperor of Aus- and painful attack of rheumatism and tria and King of Hungary, was born of paralysis; but not that I may get \$8 Aug. 18, 1839, and was proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., on Dec. 2, 1848. He was crowned King of Hungary June the divisions of Smith and Richardson and Naglee's Brigade, occupied the approaches to White Oak Bridge and Frazier's Farm. To his left was Slocum's Division, with his right resting on the Charles City road. Heintzelman had moved off to the left during the night to take the position at Glendale formerly to take the position at Glendale formerly beld by Poster. McCill bod left Fra.

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